

EXHIBIT E

The
**American
Heritage[®] Dictionary**
of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION

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carbon paper *n.* A lightweight paper coated on one side with a dark wax-y pigment, placed between two sheets of blank paper so that the bottom sheet will receive a copy of what is typed or written on the top sheet.

carbon process *n.* A photographic printing process using permanent pigments, such as carbon, contained in a sensitized tissue or film of gelatin.

carbon star *n.* Any of a class of stars with high carbon-to-hydrogen ratios and primarily low temperatures.

carbon tetrachloride *n.* A poisonous, nonflammable, colorless liquid, CCl_4 , used in fire extinguishers and as a dry-cleaning fluid.

carbonyl (kär'bō-nīl') *n.* 1. The bivalent radical CO. Also called *carbonyl group*. 2. A metal compound, such as $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$, containing the CO group. —**carbonyl**ic *adj.*

carborene (kär'bō-rān') *n.* Any of a class of stable compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, and boron. [Blend of CARBON and BORANE.]

Carbo-rundum (kär'bō-rūn'dəm) A trademark used for an abrasive of silicon carbide crystals.

carboxy- *pref.* Carboxyl: *carboxyhemoglobin*. [From CARBOXYL.]

carboxyhemoglobin (kär-bōk'sē-hē'mā-glō'bīn) *n.* The compound that is formed when inhaled carbon monoxide combines with hemoglobin, binding more tightly than oxygen and rendering the hemoglobin incapable of transporting oxygen.

carboxyl (kär-bōk'sēl) *n.* The univalent radical, COOH , the functional group characteristic of all organic acids. [CARB(O)- + OX(Y)- + -YL.] —**carboxyl**ic (-sīl'ik) *adj.*

carboxylase (kär-bōk'sē-lās', -lāz') *n.* An enzyme that catalyzes a carboxylation or decarboxylation reaction.

carboxylation (kär-bōk'sē-lā'shən) *n.* The introduction of a carboxyl group into a compound or molecule.

carboxylic acid (kär'bōk-sīl'ik) *n.* An organic acid that contains one or more carboxyl groups.

carboxymethylcellulose (kär-bōk'sē-mēth'ēl-sēl'yā-lōs') *n.* A derivative of cellulose whose sodium salt is used in the manufacture of processed foods as a stabilizing and emulsifying agent and in medicine as a laxative.

carboxypeptidase (kär-bōk'sē-pēp'tī-dās', -dāz') *n.* An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of the terminal amino acid of a polypeptide from the end that contains a free carboxyl group.

carboy (kär'boi') *n.* A large glass or plastic bottle, usually encased in a protective basket or crate and often used to hold corrosive liquids. [Persian *qarābah*, from Arabic *qarrāba*, big jug, from *qarraba*, to bring near, derived stem of *qaruba*, to be near. See **qrb** in Appendix II.]

carbuncle (kär'būng'kəl) *n.* 1. A painful localized bacterial infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue that usually has several openings through which pus is discharged. 2a. A deep-red garnet, unfaceted and convex. *b. Obsolete* A red precious stone. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *carbunculus*, small glowing ember, carbuncle, diminutive of *carbō*, *carbōn-*, coal. See **ker-** in Appendix I.] —**carbuncle**d *adj.* —**carbuncular** (-kyā-lar) *adj.*

carburetor (kär'bā-rāt', -rēt', -byā-) *tr.v.* **ret-*ed*, ret-*ing*, rets or ret-*ed*, ret-*ing*, rets** To combine or mix (a gas, for example) with volatile hydrocarbons, so as to increase available fuel energy. [From *carburet*, carbide, from French *carbure*, from Latin *carbō*, carbon. See CARBON.] —**carburetor**ion *n.*

carburetor (kär'bā-rā'tar, -byā-) *n.* A device used in internal-combustion engines to produce an explosive mixture of vaporized fuel and air. [From CARBURET.]

carburi (kär'bā-rīz', -byā-) *tr.v.* **ri-*zed*, ri-*zing*, ri-*zes*** 1. To treat, combine, or impregnate with carbon, as when casehardening steel. 2. To carbure. [CARBUR(ET) + -IZE.] —**carburi**za'tion (-bār-i-zā'shən, -byār-) *n.*

carcajou (kär'ka-jōō', -zhōō') *n.* See **wolverine**. [Canadian French, from Montagnais *kuākuātsheu*.]

carcanet (kär'ka-nēt', -nīt) *n.* Archaic A jeweled necklace, collar, or headband. [From Old French *carcan*, collar, perhaps from Medieval Latin *carcanum*, perhaps of Germanic origin.]

carcass (kär'kas) *n.* 1. The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food. 2. The body of a human. 3. Remains from which the substance or character is gone: *the carcass of a once glorious empire*. 4. A framework or basic structure: *the carcass of a burned-out building*. [Middle English *carcas*, from Anglo-Norman *carcais* and Medieval Latin *carcasium*.]

Carcassonne (kär'ka-sōn', -sōn', -kā-) A city of southern France southeast of Toulouse. Its medieval stronghold is a major tourist attraction. Population: 41,153.

Carchemish (kär'ka-mīsh', -kär-kē'mīsh) An ancient Hittite and Assyrian city on the Euphrates River in present-day southern Turkey. Nebuchadnezzar II defeated the Egyptians here in 605 B.C.

carcino- *pref.* Cancer; cancerous: *carcinogen*. [Greek *karkino-*, from *karkinos*, crab, cancer. See **kar-** in Appendix I.]

carcinoembryonic antigen (kär'sā-nō-ēm'brē-ōn'ik) *n.* *Abbr.* CEA A glycoprotein present in fetal gastrointestinal tissue and in the cells or serum of adults having certain types of cancers. It is used clinically to monitor the effectiveness of a treatment, as for colorectal cancer.

carcinogen (kär-sīn'ō-jən, -jən', -kā-) *n.* A cancer-causing substance or agent. —**carcinogen**e'sis (kär'sā-nō-jēn'ē-sīs) *n.* —**carcinogen**ic (-jēn'ik) *adj.* —**carcinogenicity** (-jā-nis'ī-tē) *n.*

gastrointestinal tract that secretes serotonin.

carcinoma (kär'sō-nō'mā) *n.* *pl.* **mas or -mā'ta** (-mā-tā) An invasive malignant tumor derived from epithelial tissue that tends to metastasize to other areas of the body. [Latin, cancerous ulcer, from Greek *karkīnōma*, from *karkinos*, cancer. See **kar-** in Appendix I.] —**carcinoma**toid (-nō'mā-tōid') *adj.* —**carcinomatous** (-nō'mā-tas, -nō'mā-) *adj.*

carcinomatosis (kär'sō-nō'mā-tō'sīs) *n.* A pathological condition characterized by the presence of carcinomas that have metastasized to many parts of the body. [Greek *karkīnōma*, *karkīnōmat-*, cancerous ulcer; see CARCINOMA + -OSIS.]

car coat *n.* An overcoat with a length extending to about the middle of the thighs.

card (kär'd) *n.* 1. A flat, usually rectangular piece of stiff paper, cardboard, or plastic, especially: *a.* One of a set or pack bearing significant numbers, symbols, or figures, used in games and in divination. *b.* A greeting card. *c.* A post card. *d.* One bearing a person's name and other information, used for purposes of identification or classification. *e.* One bearing the image and often the statistics of a sports figure. *f.* A business card. *g.* A credit card. *h.* A magnetic card. *i.* One used for recording information in a file: *an index card; a recipe card*. 2. **cards** (used with a sing. or pl. verb) *Games* *a.* A game played with cards. *b.* The playing of games with cards. 3. A program, especially for a sports event. 4a. A menu, as in a restaurant. *b.* A wine list. 5. *Computer Science* *a.* A circuit board, especially for use in a computer. *b.* A punch card. 6. A compass card. 7. *Informal* An eccentrically amusing person. 8a. Something, such as an advantageous circumstance or tactical maneuver, that can be used to help gain an objective. Often used with *play*: "[He believed that] Soviet Russia... had far more Iranian cards to play than the United States" (Theodore Draper). *b.* An appeal to a specified issue or argument, usually one involving strong emotions. Often used with *play*: "His exposure as a racist... allowed the defense to play the race card" (New York Times).

tr.v. card-*ed*, card-*ing*, cards 1. To furnish with or attach to a card. 2. To list (something) on a card; catalog. 3. To check the identification of, especially in order to verify legal age. 4. *Sports* To warn or eject (a soccer player who has committed a flagrant foul) by showing a yellow card or a red card. —**phrasal verbs:** **card in** To sign in, as at a place of business, by use of a magnetic card. **card out** To sign out, as from a place of business, by use of a magnetic card. —**idioms:** **card up (one's) sleeve** A secret resource or plan held in reserve: *a tough negotiator who had a number of cards up his sleeve*. **in the cards** Likely or certain to happen: *My promotion to a higher position just isn't in the cards*. **put (or lay) (one's) cards on the table** To make frank and clear revelation, as of one's motives or intentions. [Middle English *carde*, from Old French *carte*, from Latin *charta*, paper made from papyrus, from Greek *khartēs*.]

card (kär'd) *n.* 1. A wire-toothed brush or a machine fitted with rows of wire teeth, used to disentangle fibers, as of wool, prior to spinning. 2. A device used to raise the nap on a fabric. **tr.v. card-*ed*, card-*ing*, cards** To comb out or brush with a card. [Middle English *carde*, from Medieval Latin *cardus*, from Latin *carduus*, thistle.] —**card'er** *n.*

Card. *abbr.* Roman Catholic Church cardinal

cardamom (kär'dā-məm) or **cardamom** (-mən) *n.* 1a. A rhizomatous Indian herb (*Elettaria cardamomum*) having capsular fruits with aromatic seeds used as a spice or condiment. *b.* The seed of this plant. 2. Any of several plants of the related genus *Amomum*, used as a substitute for cardamom. [Middle English *cardamome*, from Old French *cardamome*, from Latin *cardamōmum*, from Greek *kardamōmon*: *kardamōn*, cress + *amōmon*, an Indian spice.]

cardboard (kär'dbōrd', -bōrd') *n.* A material similar to thick, stiff paper, that is made of pressed paper pulp or pasted sheets of paper. It is used for making cartons and signs, for example. **adj.** 1. Made of or consisting of cardboard. 2a. Flimsy; insubstantial. *b.* Lacking depth; superficial: *a movie with only cardboard caricatures of its historical subjects*.

card-carrying (kär'dkär'ē-īng) *adj.* 1. Being an enrolled member of a particular organization: *a card-carrying Communist*. 2. Avidly devoted to a group or cause: *card-carrying fitness enthusiasts*. [From the assumption that such a person carries a membership card.]

card catalog *n.* An alphabetical listing, especially of books in a library, made with a separate card for each item.

Cárdenas (kär'dn-ās', -dē-nās') A city of northern Cuba on the Bay of Cárdenas, an inlet of the Straits of Florida. Cárdenas is a processing and shipping center. Population: 59,532.

Cárdenas, Lázaro 1895–1970. Mexican soldier and politician who as president (1934–1940) distributed land to peasants, instituted social reforms, and expropriated foreign-held properties.

cardholder (kär'dhōl'dər) *n.* One who holds a card, especially a credit card. —**cardhold**ing *adj.*

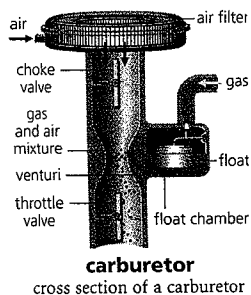
cardi- *pref.* Variant of **cardio-**

cardia (kär'dē-ā) *n.*, *pl.* **-di-*ae*** (-dē-ē') or **-di-*as*** 1. The opening of the esophagus into the stomach. 2. The upper portion of the stomach that adjoins this opening. [Greek *kardiā*, heart, cardiac orifice of the stomach. See **kerd-** in Appendix I.]

cardiac (kär'dē-āk') *adj.* 1. Of, near, or relating to the heart: *cardiac arteries*. 2. Of or relating to the cardia. **tr.v.** **card-*ed*, card-*ing*, cards** To comb out or brush with a card. [Middle English, from Latin *cardiacus*, from Greek *kardiakos*, from *kardiā*, heart. See **kerd-** in Appendix I.]

cardiac arrest *n.* Sudden cessation of heartbeat and cardiac function, resulting in the loss of effective circulation.

cardiac glycoside *n.* Any of several glycosides obtained chiefly from plant sources such as the foxglove, used medicinally to increase the



card²
carding wool